

Published every morning, at No. 30 Ann street, New-York, and delivered to City Subscribers for NINE CENTS per week. Single copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers, \$4 per annum in advance, and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which it is paid. Subscriptions taken for Six Months.

Terms of Advertising.—For each Advertisement of TEN lines or less (over six) first insertion..... 50 Cents. do. for each subsequent insertion..... 25 " do. for SIX insertions, or one week..... \$1 50 do. for TWENTY-FIVE insertions..... 5 00 Longer Advertisements at special rates. For all Advertisements, Religious and Funeral Notices, not exceeding five lines, 25 cents.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, a very large paper, for the Country, is published every Saturday morning, at the price of \$2 per annum, in advance.

THE TRIBUNE.

A DISCOURSE DELIVERED JULY 6, 1842, AT THE FUNERAL OF JAMES MARSH, D. D. BY JOHN WHEELER, D. D. President of the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt. Published by Geo. W. Newman, New-York.

This is the title of an excellent Oration delivered at the funeral of the late distinguished Professor of Philosophy in the Vermont University. President Wheeler was a College Associate of Dr. Marsh, and for more than thirty years had enjoyed his intimate personal acquaintance—which no man was better fitted to appreciate. His knowledge of the character of his departed friend, his heartfelt interest in the success of the great truths he labored so successfully to teach, and his eminent abilities qualified him, in a peculiar manner, to prepare the valuable discourse which is now before us. The friends and admirers of the late Professor will find it a worthy tribute to his memory, and containing instructive hints on topics of the highest interest. The following passage unfolding the real worth of the true Scholar, and the error often—may always be forming an estimate of his character, is worthy special attention:—

"It is not only because men may possess flesh and sense that the highest qualities of their character are more or less obscured to our vision; but we ourselves are so filled with thoughts and plans about the present, that we cannot pause to notice, and still less study the character of our friends. Life is not until death has broken the earthly relations we sustain in them, that we begin to open our eyes to their true character, and contemplate them in reference to what goes before, and what follows after. And this is especially true of those retired scholars, who are not frequently in contact with us.—Our attention being occupied with the employments of life, we do not pause to notice any thing but what immediately concerns those employments.—We are content to leave the character of others unthought of or unexamined; or take up notions of their excellence, or of their folly or wickedness, from the opinions which the interests of sect or of party have given them. How very often popular indignation becomes the distorting medium through which a good man is seen.—popular indignation excited perhaps, only because, like a far-sighted parent, he sought to guide and control the public feeling to the best and most useful ends. How often an accidental and momentary popularity is the soul ground of the elevated rank, which we assign to some favorite of our friends, and how often we open our eyes to public slander, or to private scandal, and make them the witnesses upon whose testimony we form our opinions of the worth, or the weakness of those called great. It is thus, that our eyes are often hooded, that we may not know the excellence that really pertains to the men of our own day.

"It is moreover true that real greatness is seldom or never obtrusive in its pretensions. It is never full and uneasy lest it should not be noticed and find its right place, and it does not therefore urge itself into the front ranks of active and bustling life. It is more allied to the divine wisdom which shows itself oftenest and best, not in the tempest and the earthquake, but in some still small voice of ministering kindness—in the rain that falls, in the dew that distills. The spontaneous feelings of the heart, those which belong to the essential characteristics of our humanity, and which draw forth by the most kindly influences the same in others to meet and coalesce in oneness of spirit, that they may proceed in harmony of opinion and action, issue forth only in hours of quiet, in seasons of rest and repose. The busy world, it hurries on, does not heed such, and therefore the man, who possesses them is hidden from their eyes. He reposes in the calm consciousness of his own strength, never using it, until he feels the time has come, which calls for its exercise, and then he comes forth to guide and control others, or from his closet gives his counsels of wisdom and points out the way of success to those who rejoice in the active life of busy effort. He loves not the bustle of the world, he delights not in the publicity of the forum. Unknown though he seems to be, he quietly unfolds truths, and from the deep and hidden fountains of his own bosom pours forth the pure waters of living thought. Who hears the name of Caius Lucius—and yet Scipio the conqueror of Hannibal, speaks of himself as but executing the designs of that philosopher. Who recalls the name of Publius Nigidius—and yet Cicero confesses that Nigidius was the author of his noblest actions, and himself the joyful executive of another's plans. And who does not remember that after all, it was the poor wise man, who saved the city? So true is it, that the eyes of men are hooded, that they should not know without earnest enquiry and deep reflection, or without having the temporary veil of earthly relations removed, the surpassing excellence that belongs to those, who are the highest and the best representatives of our humanity."

RANDOM SHOTS AND SOUTHERN DREZZERS.—Containing critical remarks on the Southern States and Southern Institutions, with semi-serious Observations on Men and Manners. By Louis FRYZACKIAN TASISTRO. In two volumes. New-York—Hart, 1842.

As their very title would indicate, these volumes evidently grew out of a desire to make a book; and yet we find in them much that is interesting and pleasant, and somewhat that may be valuable and instructive. The author does not confine himself by any means to the topics—multifarious as they were—which fell under his immediate notice during his Southern tour; but runs off at every step in pursuit of some thought or train of speculation suggested, perhaps, by the scenes of which he is either an actor or spectator, but quite as likely to be dragged in by main force for the express purpose of waxing profound, eloquent, poetic or humorous about them—as the case may be.—Of course, the work has little method and no single aim, unless it be the innocent one of giving pleasure to a reader for an evening.—But this, indeed, does not properly express its worth: for the literary criticisms and rambling dissertations, which Mr. TASISTRO has scattered somewhat profusely through the book, contain much that is valuable and true—though it be neither very profound nor comprehensive. The author's reading has been very extensive, and he has a mind naturally disposed to be critical. He throws out many hints concerning literature and art that may be of service, and has made a much better work than nine out of ten of those who would be likely to write one of the same general character would be able to do. The volumes will well repay a rapid and not too critical perusal.

THE OLIVE PLANT for July contains a well executed wood-cut in illustration of "What a Kind Word can Do." The Olive Plant is among the best papers in the country.

CAN THE EAST BEAT THIS?—The passage from Peoria, Ill., to Burlington, (I. T.) upwards of 90 miles, is now made by Holcomb & Co.'s line of coaches in one day, and that by daylight. On Tuesday afternoon in came into town with twelve passengers and had eight on its return next morning. We don't know the fare through, but it does not exceed \$3—about 3 cents per mile. Can the East beat this? [Peoria Register.]

BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

OFFICE NO. 30 ANN-STREET.

FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR.

VOL. II. NO. 104.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1842.

WHOLE NO. 416.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.—The Annual Commencement of this Institution was held on Thursday last, the 4th inst. Its Exercises are said to have been unusually interesting. The Alumni held their meeting on the morning of the 3d, and in the afternoon a Poem was delivered before the Literary Societies by Rev. J. H. NICHOLS of New-Haven. His subject was 'The Future.' The degree of A. B. was conferred upon the 24 members of the graduating class. This is the largest class ever graduated at the institution. The degree of A. M. was conferred on 10 Alumni. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on Chauncey F. Cleveland, Governor of Connecticut, and on Joseph Green Cogswell, of New-York. Mr. Cogswell was the editor of the New-York Review, and a ripe scholar.

GENEVA COLLEGE.—The Annual Commencement at Geneva was celebrated on the 3d instant. The address of Professor POTTER of Union College, on "The Spirit of the Age," was highly interesting. A poem was delivered by Mr. Dunn of Avon. The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Rev. A. U. Bethune, Coburg, Upper Canada; Rev. Nicholas H. Cobbs, Petersburg, Virginia; Rev. Benjamin C. Taylor, Bergen, New-Jersey. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on the venerable Vincent H. Matthews of Rochester, the father of the Western Bar.

EMIGRATION TO THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—Canadian and New-Brunswick papers contain loud complaints of the thousands of destitute foreigners from the Old World thrown upon their shores penniless and destitute of the means of subsistence. At St. Johns, N. B., a special meeting of magistrates has been held to devise relief; but the St. Johns Herald says that the only thing which can be done is to urge upon the home Government the necessity of taking some measures to prevent the Province from being overwhelmed by such a torrent of helplessness and poverty as has flowed upon their shores for the last twelve months.

CLAY IN ROCHESTER.—The Rochester Democrat says that they have received a call for a MASS CLAY MEETING, signed by seven or eight hundred names—of the most respectable men in the city. Western New-York is all alive for HENRY CLAY and a PROTECTIVE TARIFF. The Farmers of all that beautiful region loudly demand the Election of the great Western Statesman, for they see that it is the sole condition of general prosperity. With the feeling that prevails there we apprehend the meeting will be one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in that vicinity.

THE SPIRIT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Oliver Old-school, the Washington Correspondent of the U. S. Gazette, gives the following extract of a letter received by a member of Congress from a gentleman in interior Pennsylvania, who 'is not a political friend of Mr. CLAY and never has been':—"CLAY is going at a canter in Pennsylvania. Every act of Tyler helps him and will continue to do so. Poor Tyler is more fool than knave, and that is saying a great deal. Die with the land bill rather than record your vote in submission to a tyrant. I shall suffer much from the want of a tariff, but I had rather be a bankrupt than a slave."

HENRY CLAY.—The Democratic Review, the organ, par excellence, of its party, in its last number, has an article headed, 'Clay in the field again.' The article thus opens:—"Clay is a fine fellow. He is so bold, he is so brave, and in the political metee he rides thundering along at the head of his hosts, in the van of the strife, so gallantly, and with so haughty a crest! Like the panache of Henry IV., wherever the fight is hottest are the blows the heaviest, there streams its white flutter as the signal to his friends of the point of pressure, and the direction to which they should follow. He is a man, every inch of him—worth fighting, worth beating."

AND it is thus that the noble and gallant 'Harry of the West' exports admiration even from his bitterest political opponents. They cannot help yielding him the tribute of their praise. [Alexandria Gazette.]

HENRY CLAY IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Whigs of the Old Bay State will hold a great Convention at Faneuil Hall on the 14th of next month, to nominate Candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The Convention will speak in thunder tones against the Judas of the White House, and in language, too, that will tell what the true Whigs of Old Massachusetts consider of his treachery. The banner of HENRY CLAY, the fearless and patriotic Statesman of the West, will also be unfurled to the breeze; and who doubts that victory will crown our efforts? In Harry of the West we shall have a Candidate for the Presidency whose measures are the measures which led the Whigs on to that glorious victory of 1840—the fruits of which have been lost by the betrayal of a vacillating President. Massachusetts will render a good account of herself this year, by electing Hon. John Davis Governor, and in 1844, by casting her Electoral vote for Harry of the West. [American Cor.]

STAGE ACCIDENT.—We learn that there was quite a serious accident on Thursday, on the South road between this and Batavia. The stage, with ten passengers, was coming down the hills in Darien, at a rapid rate, when, as the driver slightly reined out to pass an ascending stage, the coach upset with great violence, smashing the side which struck the ground, and injuring more or less every one on board, except an infant child, and an Irishman. One gentleman had an arm broken and others suffered from contusions on the head and various parts of the body. The two common practice of driving fast down hills cannot be too severely rebuked. [Buffalo Com. Adv.]

HOW TO DETECT COUNTERFEIT COIN.—Take a clean slip of common sheet zinc about two inches by one half, and lay it upon the tongue; place a genuine silver coin under the tongue, and on bringing the silver and zinc together, a pungent and disagreeable taste will be perceived. Substitute, now, a coin suspected to be counterfeit, in the place of the genuine coin, and a very slight if any taste will be perceived. The false coin of half dollars, dimes and half dimes, is made mostly of German silver, and produces scarcely any galvanic action with a piece of zinc.

TALLAHASSEE.—The Floridian of the 23d ult. states that Tallahassee continues very healthy.—Since the warm weather commenced, says that paper, there have been but three or four deaths, and but few cases of fever among our citizens. Our physicians and druggists have little to do, their business being quite as usual as that of the merchants and others.

A TRUE COMMONWEALTH.—A Commonwealth ought to be as one huge Christian personage; one mighty growth and stature of an honest man; as big and compact in virtue as in body; for look what the grounds and causes are of single happiness to one man, the same we shall find them to be a whole State. [Milton.]

THE RICK CROP.—From all quarters the accounts indicate a large and early crop of this staple. [Sav. Rep.]

Philadelphia—Politics, Business, Crimes, Markets, New-Yorkers, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune. PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 8. The Democratic Whigs of the several Wards and Townships in the City and County of Philadelphia meet this evening for the purpose of electing Delegates to the County Convention. It is a serious question now how far the refusal of Gov. Porter to allow the Apportionment bill to become a law will affect the Fall Elections. The Key-Stone, at Harrisburg, assures its Democratic brethren throughout the State that under the existing circumstances there cannot be an election for Member of Congress held this year. So much for following the great "Accidental" in the matter of Vetoes.

There were 128 deaths in our city last week, of whom 39 were adults and 89 children. Jonathan Coffee, Esq., known to many of our merchants as late Superintendent of our Exchange, died yesterday of consumption.

The indications, or rather demonstrations of enthusiasm, in favor of Mr. Clay, throughout the State, are daily increasing. Every newspaper from the interior gives cheering evidence of this.

Sales at the Stock Board to-day amount to the enormous sum of \$260!! and this is about the daily average. What a change! It is extremely gratifying, however, to perceive that there are already no slight symptoms of improvement in business. The boxes and packages which begin to lumber up the Market-street pavement, showing their country destination, may be taken as proof that our city only awaits the favorable action of the Head of the Nation to start anew in the race of business competition.

Several important arrests of rioters have been made within a day or two; one, particularly, of a powerful and desperate black named Harvey, for firing a gun in the crowd heavily loaded. Several white rowdies have also been committed in addition to these already noticed.

Four valuable horses were destroyed yesterday by the burning of a stable.

Another murder disgraces our city. A fellow named Milby Ake inflicted blows upon Hannah Merris, colored, of which she died. Verdict in accordance with these facts.

Mr. Walter, the distinguished Architect of Girard College, is, I regret to perceive, an applicant for the benefit of the Bankrupt Law. He is an honest, worthy man, who, in carrying out the arbitrary law laid down in the Will for the construction of the College, has subjected himself to much unmerited odium, and as it now appears, without any corresponding benefit to himself.

M. De Badisco, the Russian Ambassador at Washington, whose marriage with the pretty school-girl created so great a sensation some time since, is, with his beautiful lady and suite, at Cape May, our Philadelphia fashionable watering place.

Charles Canfield, a young citizen, was severely injured yesterday by the very foolish, but too common practice of jumping out of a runaway vehicle. Always stick to the carriage and trust the consequences.

There are very great complaints in our market, of the way in which your New-York purveyors strip our beef and vegetable stalls. Peaches are selling at from \$4 to \$6 per bushel, from this cause. In fact, it is roughly asserted that, not satisfied with clearing our markets of all the choice matters, you have even gone so far as to buy up our entire peach orchards. This is certainly a most outrageous monopoly, and one to which we cannot comfortably submit.

THE OREGON FUR TRADE.—This valuable traffic, which is at once the instrument of exploration, and the nursery of seamen, was by the convention of 1818 suffered to be pursued promiscuously by British and Americans, and in consequence of that suicidal provision, is fast being diverted from the latter to the former. Our export of furs to Canton amounted in 1821, to \$42,000; in 1832, to about \$200,000; and in 1839, to \$56,000; showing a gradual decrease between the years 1821 and 1839 of more than seven-eighths, in the amount and value of this trade. A better practical commentary is not needed upon the effect of our legislation. And while Americans are thus annually withdrawing from this trade, Great Britain is extending her facilities for commanding it every day. Her hunters and trappers are scattered over the whole extent of the Territory, nor are they content with the legitimate profits of the business. While within the British Territory, the strictest provisions are made to prevent the destruction of game unnecessarily; no such precautions are enforced here, but, on the contrary, the Indians and others are encouraged to hunt at all seasons of the year, without regard to the preservation of game. The result of this will be the extermination of the beaver and other animals killed for their fur, within a few years, unless the United States interfere.

[Cin. Chron.]

RIGHT END UP.—A gentleman a few days since called upon an old lady, not a mile from James-street in this village, when, upon walking into a parlor, his notice was arrested by one of the portraits which ornamented the walls, that was suspended bottom end up. On nearer inspection, he saw it was the likeness of President Tyler, hanging between those of Harrison and Van Buren, with his head downward. "Why, what does this mean?" said he, addressing the old lady. "What does this mean?" she replied, "it means just as it is. John Tyler is on his head. He undertook to throw a somerset from the Whigs to the Locos, but the Locos would not have him, and stop him half way, and the Whigs won't take him back, and there the miserable fellow stands on his head between them." The old lady was right; she defined the President's position exactly.

THE DEATH OF MR. GRAHAM, the faithful historian of our country from its settlement to the Declaration of Independence, announced in the late foreign journals, has not excited the remark in this country that the demise of one who possessed so much claim to our respect might have been expected to inspire. Independent of his literary pretensions, Mr. G. was a gentleman of high morality and personal worth. The death of the Swiss historian SIMONDI and of Dr. ARNOUD, Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, are also occasions of regret wherever history and literature is appreciated. Dr. A. left unfinished his History of Rome. Archdeacon Robert Wilberforce, (a son of the philanthropist,) is spoken of as his successor. [Newark Adv.]

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Nett income in the month of July for the last three years: 1840.....\$9,754 43 1841.....16,498 70 1842, and for 26 days.....45,015 66 For six days ending the 30th.....10,571 00

COUNTERFEITS.—The Cayuga Patriot announces the arrival, at that place, of a large lot of counterfeit Fives on the Tolland Bank of Connecticut.

The Points of the Treaty.

As we learn from Washington, the following are the points of the Treaty agreed upon: The Boundary Line of Maine meets the Great Falls of the St. John on the North, follows the course of that River North-West to the junction of the Madawaska, then comes South-West on the line of the same river to its connection with the St. Francis, where it again starts North-West, and near midway between the high lands, and the St. John, again branches to the South-West, till it reaches the old undisputed line. We have nearly the line marked out by the King of the Netherlands, except a small strip at the base of the North-Westernmost Highlands, which the British Negotiation insisted upon having, to keep us from being too near the St. Lawrence, the territory being good for nothing, and not of the least possible importance to us.

For this, and a quit claim to the North-Easternmost angle of Maine, (under the line we claim,) Rouse's Point, an island in Lake Superior, and some other islands in the Lakes, and right and benefit of the use of the St. John, are ceded to us.

Whatever lumber or produce (unmanufactured) comes from the St. John, or the tributaries of the St. John, is to be subjected to no more duties than provincial lumber or produce in British ports, and is to have the same benefits and privileges. There is, we suspect, something left indefinite as to what shall be deemed the tributaries of the St. John; for it might be a question whether Maine would not be checked in concentrating large amounts of produce upon the St. John.

There are now two tributaries of the St. John on which a good deal of lumber business is done—the Aroostook and the Meduxnekeag. The valley of the Aroostook is fertile, and is now undisputedly ours. The French population at Madawaska, South of the St. John is surrendered to us. No American citizens are given up, but all the settled portions of the territory are given to us. Houlton is on the Meduxnekeag, and its lumber will run down the St. John.

The Port of St. John, being a free port, American vessels can enter there and take lumber to the United States, or lumber brought there can go to the British West, India Islands or to England, in British vessels, having the benefit of the British rate of duties.

It will be remembered that a great deal of lumber taken by the squatters, on the Disputed Territory, has been held subject to a Treaty or agreement. This has been sold, and Maine is to have the benefit of the proceeds, if there are any. The accounts already given of what the Federal Government is to pay Maine and Massachusetts are correct. This is a matter with which the British Government have nothing to do. It is a matter of agreement between Mr. Webster on behalf of the Federal Government, and the Commissioners of Maine and Massachusetts.

For the attack and burning of the steamboat Caroline there is to be, as is believed, an indemnity, if not apology.

The case of the Creole has created a great deal of discussion. Great Britain will pay nothing for the negroes in the case of the Creole. This is a point settled, and all efforts to unsettle it have been in vain. Great Britain, however, is willing to make arrangements for the future, to provide by treaty for like cases, and so far, we think, a step has been taken.

The Boundary Line agreed upon, runs to the Rocky Mountains, and leaves unsettled the question of the Oregon Territory. There is nothing lost by this, for our Emigrants are daily settling this question. We grow stronger there by time, and become nearer too.

The Right of Search, so called, we hear, has not been touched. It should not be. This is a matter we cannot negotiate upon. There is no right of search. The seas are free—and why make terms upon an axiom? We should not be surprised, however, if some arrangements had been entered into for the keeping an American squadron in the African seas. [Express.]

AMERICAN LABORER.—The first number of this valuable statistical work was published in April, and each succeeding number on the first day of each month. The whole work will be completed in 12 numbers, with 32 large pages each, and will form one of the most useful works extant, on the subjects of American Labor, American Products, and American Resources, together with valuable Speeches and Documents on the Tariff, by the most eminent men in the Union of both political parties. The price of the whole work (12 Nos.) is 75 cents—single numbers 61 cents. The back numbers may still be obtained. Twenty complete volumes may be obtained for \$10.

CONTENTS OF THIS (AUGUST) NUMBER: I. TO VI. BRIEF EDITORIALS.....Pages 129 to 130 VII. REPORT ON AGRICULTURE.—(By Hon. HARRIS DENNY, of Penn.).....131 to 137 VIII. ADVOCATES OF THE PROTECTIVE POLICY.....137 IX. AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.—(Statistics).....138 to 142 X. HISTORY OF THE POLICY OF OUR GOVERNMENT.....142 to 149 XI. NEW-YORK ON PROTECTION.....149 to 157 XII. HOW FREE TRADE IS PROPAGATED.....157 to 158 XIII. WHAT WOULD A TARIFF DO FOR THE LABORERS OF THIS COUNTRY?.....158 to 159 XIV. A THOUGHT FOR PATRIOTS.—(Editorial).....159 XV. THE HOUSE TARIFF BILL.—(Editorial).....160 XVI. PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF BILL BY THE HOUSE.....160

THE Southern Literary Messenger.—This August No. is a valuable and very popular periodical has promptly made its appearance, and may be had at this office this morning. Persons about leaving the City and travelers passing through, will find this work both a useful and an entertaining companion. Price for single numbers 50 cents. Agents supplied on the usual terms.

The contents of the August No. are 1. Mr. Labour—by a Young Lady of Virginia. This is an admirable tale of Fashionable Life. 2. Journal of an American Naval Officer. 3. A New Englander. 4. Blindness and the Blind, No. II. 5. The Patriotism of St. Paul, his character as a Reformer and as a Scholar considered, his care for books; his travels, his conduct, &c. 6. Our Younger Poets—by G. Livingston Talmadge. 7. The Rights of Women. 8. History of the Knights of Malta—by William W. Andrews. Consul at Meli A POETRY on a variety of subjects.

DOCTOR LARDNER'S LECTURES.—The second edition of Doctor Lardner's Course of Lectures delivered at Nihil's is just published and for sale at this office. Price, 25 cents. The subjects embraced in the Lectures are: Electricity.—The Galvanic—The Fused State—Magnetism—Needle—Latitude and Longitude—Beaching, Tanning—Popular Fallacies—Light—Falling Stars—Temporary Stars—Historical Sketch of Astronomy—Dew—Science aided by Art—Scientific Discoveries—Sound—Vibrations of the Retina—Voltaic Battery—Steam Engines of Great Britain and America.

POST OFFICE NEW-YORK, July 17, 1842. UNITED STATES EXPRESS MAIL.—NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.—The Post Master General, with a view to the accommodation of the public, and to increased despatch and security, has established an express Mail, to expedite the delivery of letters and packages, under the immediate supervision and direction of Messrs. HARRISON & CO., for carrying the Mails between this City and Boston, and the important intermediate places, with directions to cause the delivery at the earliest possible time. Letters will be received on board the Steamboats of the Northern Line of Steamboats which carries the Mail via Stonington and Providence to Boston, from 4 past 4 o'clock until the time of departure, during which time postage can be paid.—Letters will be received at this office up to 4 o'clock, P. M. This arrangement will go into operation on the 29th inst.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS MAIL FROM NEW-YORK TO BOSTON.—With a view to give the greatest possible convenience, despatch and security to the increasing number of letters and packages sent to Boston, the Post Master General has established regularly sworn Messengers attached to the Department from this city to Boston, under the immediate superintendence of the undersigned, to convey the Mails.

To carry out to the fullest possible extent, these views of the Post Master General, letters for Boston, Providence and New York, may be received at this office, and sent by express Mail Boat, (and if desired, postage can be paid) from 4 past 4 o'clock up to the time of its departure for Boston.

Notice is therefore hereby given of the above arrangement and all persons may rely upon the increasing diligence with which all mail matter will be forwarded to the earliest possible space of time, and with the greatest security. HARRISON & CO. General Mail Agents. New York, July 16th, 1842.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

After several weeks of warm dry weather, and when we had become apprehensive of injury to crops from drought, a heavy rain fell on Friday and Saturday last, which revives strong hope for a good corn and potato crop. The harvest of winter wheat has ended, and in many instances is seriously injured by rust. A letter from Warren, O., to the Beacon, dated July 29, says:—"Our wheat crop in this part of the country is large and well secured, though partially injured by rust. Corn looks fine. The hay fields turn out double the number of tons they did last year. In Tuscarawas county, the wheat crop, at the lowest calculation, reaches 450,000 bushels, an increase of 120,000 bushels over last year's crop." [Dunkirk Chatsquo co. Beacon.]

CROPS IN MAINE.—New potatoes, green corn, beans, &c. from the gardens in this town, were gathered on the first day of August, which is about as early—perhaps rather earlier—than we usually get them. July has been a very warm month.—It ended with a heavy rain, which has most thoroughly drenched the earth, and must secure a good crop of potatoes, unless some unforeseen disaster attends them. Wheat, oats, and other grain, look remarkably well. Corn was a good deal injured by the worms, but what survives has grown much stouter than last year. [Augusta Journal, 6th.]

COTTON—THE WEATHER.—The present rainy weather is adverse to cotton, and should it long continue, will put it back for some days. It causes a new growth, and checks the maturity of the bolls. We had yesterday a fire in our office and found it none too warm. [Sav. Rep.]

THE TRUE SOUL.—I have ever had in my mind that I should cast me into such a condition, so that I cannot save my life but by doing an indecent thing, he shows me the time is come wherein I should resign it; and when I cannot live in my own country but by such means as are worse than dying in it, I think he shows me, I ought to keep myself out of it. [Algernon Sydney.]

J. S. REDFIELD, Bookseller and Stationer, Clinton Hall, corner of Nassau and Beekman streets, has constantly for sale an assortment of Theological, Classical and Miscellaneous, and Schoolbooks and Stationery at the lowest cash prices.

ENTANGLED ACCOUNTS.—Thomas Jones, Accountant, 123 Broadway, opposite John's, undertakes to arrange and adjust accounts of every description. To those who have not been able to devise a simple and easy method of conducting this department, the advertiser will be glad to derive from much experience, and respectfully offers his assistance in suggesting such forms of account books as are best adapted to any particular routine of business. In complicated partnerships or confused accounts, he undertakes to simplify himself to effect in all cases an equitable and indisputable adjustment. Published and for sale by the author as above, "Jones's Principles of Book-keeping," in plain and simple language, the text book in the leading Academic institutions of this country, and the only American work on the subject that has been printed in England. Price \$1 50. my24

ONE PRICE STORE.—It is generally known that some storekeepers, and some of the price of the article is worth more than any person wishing to purchase good cheap clothing can rely on being furnished with articles at the following prices.—Coats at \$12; cloth jackets at \$8 to \$10; shirts at \$2 to \$3; drawers at \$1 to \$2; &c. J. COGSWELL, 134 Chatham-st. my13

THE Self-Instructor and Journal of the Universal Lyceum, by Josiah Holbrook, is published monthly at the Exchange Lyceum, 34 Broadway, at 50 cents a year, paid in advance. A liberal discount will be made to agents and to those who order by mail. The paper is published for a profitable trade. For sale at Astor's news room, 163 Bowery. my1

TWO SAIL BOATS FOR SALE.—The Henry Clay and General Scott, each twenty feet in length, both sails—not exceeding by any boats in this city fitted in superior style and in first rate order. Can be seen at Bishop & Simmons's ship yard, foot of Sixth-street. Apply to J. H. B. my24

SALE OF BLOODED CATTLE.—H. H. H. & Co., will be sold at the farm, late of P. A. King, on the Newark Neck, half mile below the Railroad Depot, on Thursday, 11th of August inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. the following stock: 1. A pair of Bulls, 4 years old, said to be the best in New Jersey. 2. A pair of Bulls, 1 year old. 3. A pair of Bulls, 2 years old, common. 4. One do do do. 5. One do do do. 6. One do do do. 7. One do do do. 8. One do do do. 9. One do do do. 10. One do do do. 11. One do do do. 12. One do do do. 13. One do do do. 14. One do do do. 15. One do do do. 16. One do do do. 17. One do do do. 18. One do do do. 19. One do do do. 20. One do do do. 21. One do do do. 22. One do do do. 23. One do do do. 24. One do do do. 25. One do do do. 26. One do do do. 27. One do do do. 28. One do do do. 29. One do do do. 30. One do do do. 31. One do do do. 32. One do do do. 33. One do do do. 34. One do do do. 35. One do do do. 36. One do do do. 37. One do do do. 38. One do do do. 39. One do do do. 40. One do do do. 41. One do do do. 42. One do do do. 43. One do do do. 44. One do do do. 45. One do do do. 46. One do do do. 47. One do do do. 48. One do do do. 49. One do do do. 50. One do do do. 51. One do do do. 52. One do do do. 53. One do do do. 54. One do do do. 55. One do do do. 56. One do do do. 57. One do do do. 58. One do do do. 59. One do do do. 60. One do do do. 61. One do do do. 62. One do do do. 63. One do do do. 64. One do do do. 65. One do do do. 66. One do do do. 67. One do do do. 68. One do do do. 69. One do do do. 70. One do do do. 71. One do do do. 72. One do do do. 73. One do do do. 74. One do do do. 75. One do do do. 76. One do do do. 77. One do do do. 78. One do do do. 79. One do do do. 80. One do do do. 81. One do do do. 82. One do do do. 83. One do do do. 84. One do do do. 85. One do do do. 86. One do do do. 87. One do do do. 88. One do do do. 89. One do do do. 90. One do do do. 91. One do do do. 92. One do do do. 93. One do do do. 94. One do do do. 95. One do do do. 96. One do do do. 97. One do do do. 98. One do do do. 99. One do do do. 100. One do do do. 101. One do do do. 102. One do do do. 103. One do do do. 104. One do do do. 105. One do do do. 106. One do do do. 107. One do do do. 108. One do do do. 109. One do do do. 110. One do do do. 111. One do do do. 112. One do do do. 113. One do do do. 114. One do do do. 115. One do do do. 116. One do do do. 117. One do do do. 118. One do do do. 119. One do do do. 120. One do do do. 121. One do do do. 122. One do do do. 123. One do do do. 124. One do do do. 125. One do do do. 126. One do do do. 127. One do do do. 128. One do do do. 129. One do do do. 130. One do do do. 131. One do do do. 132. One do do do. 133. One do do do. 134. One do do do. 135. One do do do. 136. One do do do. 137. One do do do. 138. One do do do. 139. One do do do. 140. One do do do. 141. One do do do. 142. One do do do. 143. One do do do. 144. One do do do. 145. One do do do. 146. One do do do. 147. One do do do. 148. One do do do. 149. One do do do. 150. One do do do. 151. One do do do. 152. One do do do. 153. One do do do. 154. One do do do. 155. One do do do. 156. One do do do. 157. One do do do. 158. One do do do. 159. One do do do. 160. One do do do. 161. One do do do. 162. One do do do. 163. One do do do. 164. One do do do. 165. One do do do. 166. One do do do. 167. One do do do. 168. One do do do. 169. One do do do. 170. One do do do. 171. One do do do. 172. One do do do. 173. One do do do. 174. One do do do. 175. One do do do. 176. One do do do. 177. One do do do. 178. One do do do. 179. One do do do. 180. One do do do. 181. One do do do. 182. One do do do. 183. One do do do. 184. One do do do. 185. One do do do. 186. One do do do.